

### CLAFLIN AND CO. GOES TO WALL

**Biggest Dry Goods Concern in the Country Falls.**

**The Business Is Placed in the Hands of Receivers.**

**OWNED A STRING OF STORES**

**Located in New York and Other Large Cities.**

**The Jones Bros. House of Kansas City Is Included.**

**A BILLION DOLLAR CONCERN**

**The Total Net Income for 1913 Was \$2,093,781.**

**Paid Dividends of 19.28 Per Cent on Preferred.**

New York, June 25.—The vast Claflin dry goods enterprises collapsed today with the appointment of receivers in New York for the wholesale house of the H. B. Claflin Co., and the announcement that nearly 30 retail stores throughout the country would close. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at \$25,000,000. Over-extended credits caused the failure, the largest of its kind in the history of the country. Though affiliated with the bankrupt firm through stock control, the United Dry Goods companies and the Associated Merchants company together with their stores in New York and elsewhere were not involved in the failure.

It was stated that their financial position was strong. For the retail stores in the Claflin string, ancillary receivers will be named and they will remain closed pending an adjustment of the parent company's tangled affairs.

**Involves Many Merchants.**

New York, June 25.—The great dry goods house of H. B. Claflin Co., failed today with liabilities of \$25,000,000. The assets are estimated at \$40,000,000.

Two proceedings—friendly and unfriendly—threw the firm into bankruptcy. The receivers were named under bonds of \$500,000 each. The Claflin company controls or is affiliated with some thirty retail stores throughout the United States and is the indorsement of their paper, held by more than 3,000 banks, here and in interior cities, that caused the crash.

The United Dry Goods Co., and the Associated Merchants Co., though affiliated with the Claflin company, through stock control, were in no way involved in the failure. Their chain of stores, it was stated, would remain intact.

Hope was expressed also that the Claflin retail enterprises would be saved. Unless blocked by creditors a reorganization of the failed firm is contemplated according to a statement issued by John Claflin, the president.

**History of the Concern.**

The H. B. Claflin company (inc.), of which John Claflin is president, was organized in 1890 to conduct a wholesale dry goods business. It was incorporated under the laws of Delaware May 21, 1909, to consolidate the dry goods interests of John Claflin in New York and other cities. The company acquired in exchange for \$3,813,000 of its common stock a like amount of the common stock of the Associated Merchants company, giving it a majority, the latter already holding control of the following companies:

The H. B. Claflin company, James McCreery company, O'Neill Adams company, C. G. Gunther Sons, all of New York; J. N. Adams company of Buffalo, and Stewart and Co. of Baltimore. The companies also bought outright from John Claflin the entire business of Hahn and Co. of Newark; Powers Mercantile company of Minneapolis; William Hengeler company, Buffalo, and the Stewart Dry Goods company of New York. In June, 1910, control of Lord and Taylor of New York City was acquired.

The officers are: John Claflin, president; Louis Stewart, vice president and treasurer; J. C. Eames, second vice president, and directors, Lewis Stewart, Howland Davis, Geo. F. Crane, Ernest Stauffer, Jr., John A. Stewart, W. M. Barrett, John Claflin and Thomas F. Bayard.

**Financial Condition.**

The total net income for 1913 was \$2,093,781, dividends on preferred stock being \$754,883, and on common \$1,164,200, a final surplus of \$174,698. The percentage earned on preferred stock was 19.28 per cent and on common stock 9.21 per cent.

The assets included 98,131 shares capital stock of the Associated Merchants company, the combined net tangible assets of Hahn and Company, the William Hengeler company, the Powers Mercantile company and the Stewart Dry Goods company, the cash of the combined companies, the securities of Lord & Taylor and cash available for further investment.

Almost simultaneous with the filing of the suit in equity John Claflin, William Worth and Albert F. Bergner, all of this city, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the firm. The company owes Muller, according to this petition, \$31,000. A creditor for \$2,131, while Bergner's claims are placed at \$23,370.

The receivership caused a flurry in the financial district although rumors that something was impending were rife all day yesterday. The many retail

subsidiaries affiliated with the interests would be taken care of. The appointment of receivers is ascribed to an over-extension of credits.

Muller and others who brought the involuntary proceedings, allege that the Claflin concern committed an act of bankruptcy in consenting to the receivership, in the equity proceedings. They allege further that the concern has transferred certain property to preferred creditors.

The equity proceedings are friendly, the first being begun by John C. Eames, who is a vice president of the company. The liabilities of the firm, represented by commercial paper held all over the country are estimated at \$25,000,000.

It is said that the company did not borrow heavily on its own paper, but endorsed notes made by interior merchants for goods sold. The inability of these interior houses and the inability of the H. B. Claflin company to pay off the matured portion of these notes is ascribed to general dull business conditions and to decreased sales and to slow collections.

**Twenty-eight Stores Controlled.**

It is understood that Claflin controls about 28 dry goods firms throughout the United States, distinct and apart from those affiliated with the United Dry Goods company.

Between 2,500 and 3,000 banks hold paper of these stores. Twenty-five of the larger discount banks in this city are creditors of the firm. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at about \$25,000,000.

Announcement was made this afternoon that all the so-called Claflin stores, strictly speaking, would be closed, pending adjustment of the company's affairs.

**Statement from the Company.**

The assets are \$44,000,000. The following statement was given out at the office of the H. B. Claflin company:

"The unprecedented shifting of trade centers in New York has caused great loss to many interests in the case of the H. B. Claflin company. The United Dry Goods company has seriously curtailed our wholesale profits and has compelled us to rely mainly on the profits from financing retail stores throughout the country. Our rapidly expanding business has occasioned large capital requirements which we have not been able to meet. A receivership has therefore become necessary pending a readjustment of the company's affairs. A plan of reorganization for the H. B. Claflin company will soon be presented, which we hope will prove acceptable both to creditors and to stockholders. The Associated Merchants company and the United Dry Goods companies are not themselves borrowers of money. They are in exceedingly strong financial positions and the success of their retail stores is assured."

**Jones Store at K. C. Included.**

Kansas City, June 25.—Alexander Neale, legal representative of H. B. Claflin and Company of New York, was appointed receiver today of the Jones Store company of this city, the stock of which is owned by the Claflin company.

E. A. Brown, legal associate of Mr. Neale, made application to Federal Judge Van Valkenburgh for the appointment of a receiver as a result of the appointment of receivers for the H. B. Claflin company.

"The action was taken here as a protective measure in order to keep the Jones store open, pending a reorganization of the Claflin company," E. A. Brown said. "The Jones store is a creditor as well as the receivership here follows naturally as a necessary step in the readjustment of the company's affairs."

The Jones company then owned by L. M. and J. Logan Jones, went into receivership June 4, 1910, and was bought in by the Claflin company in January, 1911. L. M. Jones had continued as manager under the new organization. He now is in New York.

**CATCH A SUSPECT**

**Man Believed To Be Mary Turner Abductor Arrested.**

**John Hastings Brought to Topeka From Abilene.**

Undersheriff Hugh Larimer arrived here this afternoon from Abilene, where he arrested John Hastings, charged with the abduction of Mary Turner, who was abandoned at Dallas, Texas, after being taken from her home here under mysterious circumstances a week ago.

Hastings is in the county jail pending the investigation of state and federal authorities. A white slave charge has been lodged against the abductors by federal authorities in Dallas, where the Turner girl's companion was known as H. H. Hall.

Denying any knowledge of the Turner case, Hastings answers the descriptions furnished by every source of information in her case, even to the bruised left eye. He has been working in the harvest field since last Tuesday when he arrived at Solomon, not far from Abilene, and was hired by C. M. Buttorf, a Dickinson county farmer.

**JOHNSON CONFIDENT.**

**Black Champion Through Work—End in 12 Rounds.**

Paris, June 25.—Jack Johnson, the colored American pugilist firmly believes his fight on Saturday with Frank Moran of Pittsburgh, will not last longer than 12 rounds and that he will be champion. Johnson said this today while doing his last day's real training for the encounter. Moran rose early today and with several companions took a long brisk walk, varied by sprints, on the banks of the Oise, near his headquarters at Meriel.

**Additional late news and baseball results in Postscript Edition, out at 3 p. m.**

### KNOWN IN TOPEKA

**Claflin Dry Goods Firm a Household Retail Word.**

**But Local Merchants See No Ill Effects Here.**

**WEST WON'T SUFFER GREATLY**

**Topeka Bankers Say No Money Will Be Lost Locally.**

**Interviews From Business Men in the Capital City.**

No business failure of recent years has touched the merchants of the country more generally than that of the Claflin company, although local dry goods men are uniformly of the opinion that it will have little perceptible effect upon the retail trade save in the numerous cities where the various links in the big chain have been established. Claflin stores are located in Kansas City, Denver and on westward, although the involved character of the allied interests makes it possible that some of these will not be drawn into the receivership.

It is agreed by Topeka dry goods men that the amount of western business done by the Claflin stores has fallen off in recent years although no particular reason for this fact is given. The Claflin stores have been known throughout the country for more than half a century, and their interests extend to every branch of dry goods merchandising from mill to counter.

An inquiry by the State Journal for local insights upon the Claflin failure disclosed the intense interest felt in the collapse of the mammoth concern by Topeka merchants.

**No Difference in Topeka.**

W. W. Mills of the Mills Dry Goods company said:

"I should judge that the Claflin failure will have local effect on retail trade in the city, but I do not think it will be followed with intense interest by every man in the dry goods business everywhere. It makes the Siegel failure look insignificant."

**Claflin a Household Word.**

E. H. Crosby of the Crosby Brothers store in the city said:

"The Claflin failure is a household word in the dry goods business. The company's interests reach into most of the large cities of the country and the effects of the failure will be felt in every branch of the trade for the Claflin controlled mills and jobbing houses as well as their own retail businesses. We will have to handle business on our own. I can judge what the extent of the failure will be. They had interests in St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, I believe, and Seattle, and in many places which I cannot mention. The hands of the receivership, but they did comparatively little business here. Our books show that we have bought less than usual from them this season, although I am not sure of the exact figures. The Claflin business here has been in the dry goods business 42 years and the Claflin house has been one of the biggest in the country during that entire time. I suppose it is 50 or perhaps 75 years old."

**Too Easy on Credit.**

D. P. Paxton of Paxton & Paxton: "It has been the biggest dry goods house in the history of the world and its failure will be proportionately far-reaching. I can not determine from reading the first report just how much of the Claflin interests are involved. The Jones Dry Goods company in Kansas City is the property of Mr. Claflin, personally and not through the receivership. I have no doubt a part of the big organization. They have evidently been too easy with credits and have handled too much paper, but for some reason I am sure their business in the west is less than that of the Claflin company. I have dealings with them formerly. But their business covered importation, manufacturing and jobbing as well as wholesaling so that the effects will not be visible in the retail trade alone."

**Little Paper in Topeka.**

F. M. Bonebrake and other bankers in Topeka say that there was little Claflin paper in western banks. His business dealings with banks has usually extended over the eastern cities and the Topeka banks have not come in contact with the Claflin interests for a long time.

**Not a Dollar, Says Mulvane.**

The Claflin interests have no paper in the Bank of Topeka, according to John H. Mulvane, president of the bank. When asked over the phone whether or not Claflin had any paper in the bank, Mulvane replied: "Not a dollar."

**President Thurston of the Farmers' National Bank, and Cashier Benson of the German-American State bank, both declare that their respective banks have had no business dealings with Claflin.**

George A. Guild, cashier of the Central National bank, said:

"There is no Claflin paper in this city so far as I know and I am inclined to believe there will be but little of it even in Kansas City. We have handled none. During recent months the demand of rural banks for money to handle the business of Kansas farmers has been too strong to give much of an opening for mercantile paper of this sort at Kansas City or anywhere in Kansas."

George W. Snyder, cashier of the Topeka State bank:

"So far as we know there is none of this paper in Topeka. Conditions

### T.R. BACK AT WORK

**Colonel Putting His Political Machinery in Motion.**

**Calls Payment of Money to Colombia Blackmail.**

**STANDS BY GEO. W. PERKINS**

**Roosevelt Had Temperature of 105 on Board Ship.**

**Colonel Declares He Now Is Perfectly Well.**

Oyster Bay, June 25.—Colonel Roosevelt plunged today into what he expects to be the hardest political campaign he has ever undertaken. He lost no time in getting into action. Nine hours after he stepped on shore at Oyster Bay following his midnight trip from New York harbor he was back in his library at Sagamore Hill starting the machinery. His secretary came from New York last night to be on hand early in the day and at 10 o'clock Colonel Roosevelt was dictating letters and telegrams at full speed.

The question whether Colonel Roosevelt is in fit condition, physically, for a hard speech making campaign, which recently caused so much concern to Progressive leaders, gave the colonel no worry at all.

"I never felt better in my life," he said. He added, however, that his throat had been giving him some trouble and here lies the chief danger of being incapacitated for the campaign. He intends to make fewer speeches in each state than in former years but to adhere to his plan of covering the country from coast to coast.

There is a marked change today in Colonel Roosevelt's appearance from the time he set sail for Europe on May 30. He gained in weight during his absence, and his face is rounder and more ruddy, but he is still far from possessing the vim and vigor to which he was accustomed in former years. He finds that long hours of hard work tire him. Whether he will be able to carry out the program he has outlined for the next four months, depends upon his progress during the next few weeks. He felt confident today that during the months of July and August, most of which he expects to spend at home, he will be able to recover completely from the overtaxing effects of the jungle fever.

**Had Temperature of 105.**

In discussing his health the colonel said that when he boarded the Imperator he had a slight touch of fever, and that for forty-eight hours after he had another attack which was more severe. The last time he had a fever of 105 and was forced to remain in his room all day.

"But I'm all right now," he continued, "and I shall speak at Pittsburgh on June 30. I shall not be able to speak in the open air, or make continuous speaking tours. However, I shall be able to deliver a certain number of speeches indoors."

Colonel Roosevelt gave out a letter from Dr. Hamilton Rice, the explorer, in which he said he was mistaken when he questioned the discovery of the River of Doubt.

This letter read in part as follows: "Dear Colonel Roosevelt: It is only just and right, in view of the circumstances of the past few weeks, that I should write to you to say that after hearing your lecture last evening, the premises no longer exist upon which I based an opinion and made certain criticisms upon the results of your South American expedition."

"Your move, fair, lucid and interesting narrative dispels all the points in dispute and I am truly sorry for whatever unpleasantness and misunderstanding have arisen in consequence of my comments."

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have not been such as to make it probable that it has been offered here. Of course such a failure is bound to be of far reaching importance and Claflin paper must be scattered over most of the country."

A. T. Norton, president of the Farmers' National bank, said:

"We hold no Claflin paper and have not been offered any. I have not heard of any in Topeka although under ordinary circumstances it might be found here. I do not think there is much in the west now."

P. E. Laughlin, assistant state bank commissioner, said this afternoon: "I do not believe that any bank in the state carries Claflin paper belonging to Claflin or that has had any business dealings of importance with the firm."

**The "Claflin Stores."**

The following are known as the Claflin stores, but some of these concerns may not be involved in today's crisis:

J. N. Adam & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. W. D. Kent.

Bedford Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. J. Nicholson.

J. Bacon & Sons, Louisville, Ky. Frank Schmitt.

Custner-Knott D. G. Co., Nashville, Tenn. F. Gahr.

The Fair Co., Cincinnati, O. R. T. Duncan.

Hahne & Co., Newark, N. J. R. Watt.

H. Hengeler Co., Buffalo, N. Y. J. B. Reynolds.

Joelin D. G. Co., Denver, Colo. O. A. Blesser.

Kline Bros., Altoona, Pa. Chas. Lane.

Lane & Gage, Reading, Pa. W. H. Buck.

Lion D. G. Co., Toledo, O. H. D. Wall.

Geo. W. McAlpin Co., Cincinnati, O. E. Redfield.

McCreey & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. E. L. Merrill.

Jas. McCreey & Co., Thirty-fourth street, New York, J. F. O'Brien.

Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala. C. F. Swinburn.

Newell-Adams Co., Sixth avenue, New York, H. Frank.

People's Store Co., Tacoma, Wash. T. F. Hall.

Powers Merc. Co., Minneapolis, W. A. Benton.

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### BALE LASTS THROUGH 4 DAYS

**Rebel Army Captures the City of Zacatecas**

**After the Most Stubborn Fight of the Revolution.**

**THE CASUALTIES ARE HEAVY**

**Thousands Killed and Wounded on Both Sides.**

**Heaps of Dead Lie Upon the Mountain Side.**

**VILLA HIMSELF IN THE LEAD**

**Five Members of His Staff Shot by His Side.**

**His Soldiers Forced to Advance on Hands and Knees.**

Zacatecas, Mexico, June 25.—The fiercest fighting on both sides, and unusually great loss of life to both federal and constitutionalists, ended last night in the capture of Zacatecas by General Villa's forces. It required four days of battle to take the federal stronghold of central Mexico. The federalists under General Medina Barron defended their positions stubbornly. But they finally were overcome by the forces of General Villa and General Natera.

The constitutionalist soldiers scaled hill after hill and mountain after mountain, killing and wounding thousands of federalists and sustaining heavy losses themselves. So far it has been impossible to secure an accurate estimate of losses on both sides. The heaps of dead on the mountain sides and in the city bore mute testimony of the ferocity of the fighting.

General Villa was in the van of the attacking party. Five members of his staff, accompanying him, were killed. The combined federalist and constitutionalist officers killed or wounded was unusually great. General Trinidad Rodriguez, one of the best of Villa's brigade commanders, was shot through the throat and is not expected to live. The constitutionalists in many cases had to advance on hands and knees as they lay on the steep inclines passed the rifles from hand to hand. These feats were accomplished under heavy machine-gun fire.

Nothing seemed to lessen the determination of Villa's troops, though the federalists had thrown up trenches and redoubts on all sides. The federalists afforded no cover for the attacking troops. The cordon of defenders gradually narrowed until the city fell into the hands of the victors. The battle was the most hotly contested during the present revolution, in the belief of the leaders here. Fourteen thousand federalists were estimated to have been killed or wounded. Five thousand prisoners were captured by General Villa's troops. Twelve cannon, nine military trains, six thousand rifles and three carloads of cannon and rifle ammunition were captured.

The dead on the federal side, according to official figures, numbered 4,000 and 2,000 wounded, while the losses to the attacking side were not stated definitely. The federalists were reduced to a handful in the buildings of the city before evacuating, slaying those of Villa's troops who had occupied the buildings in the street fighting.

**Villa's Story.**

General Villa, himself, gave out the following account of the battle:

"After four days' hard attack today was the decisive one. The enemy numbering 14,000 commanded by Medina Barron and five other generals, were defeated completely by my forces, which were aided effectively by General Natera's men. Up to this moment we have five thousand prisoners, 12 cannon, nine trains, two carloads of rifle ammunition and cannon shells and nearly six thousand mauls and other munitions of war."

"The enemy who escaped went in the direction of Aguas Calientes after dynamiting the postoffice, the state treasurer's office and the stamp revenue office buildings. The explosion killed many of our men and destroyed part of the city. The dead of the enemy number about 4,000 and 2,000 wounded."

"On our part we cannot tell the losses of the battle which lasted for five consecutive days, but I think there are not more than 500 dead and 800 wounded. Among the latter are Generals Herrera and Rodriguez, who were severely wounded. Our artillery operated splendidly. The federalists destroyed every fort, the last being El Grillo."

**Juarez Rejoices.**

El Paso, Tex., June 25.—Zacatecas, an important city of central Mexico, has fallen into the hands of the constitutionalists. This is announced by Villa's officials here. Two of Villa's generals were wounded. It was believed here that Villa's lack of effective artillery ammunition had made it necessary to rush the federal positions with infantry, taking the city by a sudden attack, which, according to official reports, resulted in the capture of a large portion of the garrison and its munitions.

The border city of Juarez at once plunged itself into a celebration. The bands played on the plaza, and the troops paraded in the streets.

The telegram telling the news was received by Colonel Ornelas, Juarez, commander, and by La Zarzo De La Garza, Villa's agent here. It was signed by General Ornelas Pavez, commander at Torreon, who did not give the source of his information. The messages follow:

"I have the honor to communicate to you that the important city of Zacatecas has been captured by the forces of the

division of the north. We took many prisoners and captured a large quantity of ammunition and arms. There were killed on our side 400 men. General Trinidad Rodriguez was seriously wounded and General Maclovio Herrera was slightly wounded."

A Hail to the Capital.

El Paso, Tex., June 25.—The taking of Zacatecas by Villa's troops places the entire northern part of Mexico and much more than half of the republic's territory in the hands of the constitutionalists.

It marks another stage in the race of three rival constitutionalist leaders to Mexico City.

General Villa from Zacatecas probably will move against Aguas Calientes almost directly to the south and whence the remnants of the Zacatecas garrison retreated. General Pablo Gonzales, the eastern divisional commander who took Tampico, has been ordered to take San Luis Potosi, now weakened by an almost complete evacuation.

General Alvaro Obregon, commander of the army of the west, is about to attack Guadalajara. If successful his troops would have even a clearer road to the national capital than those of Villa or Gonzales. Guadalajara, far to the south and next to Mexico City, the largest city in Mexico, affords a roadway to the national capital through a rich country which easily could sustain a large army.

Spain's Ivar Thord Gray, formerly of the English army, is acting in an advisory capacity to Obregon's advance of cavalry, which is commanded by General Lucio Blanco, a former Cosahuatlan leader. Blanco has been acting as a cavalry leader in European and American armies for the first time in the history of Mexican warfare.

El Paso, June 25.—General Rodriguez dia of his wounds, according to advice received by friends here, says General Herrera, among the other officers wounded were General Benito Garcia and Colonel Rodolfo Fierro.

**IT IS STILL HOT.**

Weather Bureau Offers No Relief for Tonight or Tomorrow.

Topeka is sweltering again today with the temperature 10 above normal. There has been no rain in any part of the state within the last twenty-four hours. The temperature was one degree higher today than Wednesday at 2 o'clock, registering 95 degrees.

There is no relief from the hot weather in sight, according to "Sunny" Flora, the local weather observer. The forecast calls for a continuation of high temperatures and partly cloudy weather over the state. There is a possibility of showers in the northern part of the state within the next twelve hours. The wind is blowing at the rate of fifteen miles an hour from the north.

The stage of the river this morning was 8.7 feet. The lowest temperature in the state during the last twenty-four hours was at Goodland, where it was 80 degrees. At Concordia, Manhattan and Phillipsburg the mercury reached the 100 degree mark. Temperatures all over the state ranged between 95 and 100 degrees. In Topeka three years ago on this date the temperature was 108. So, even if it is hot, it might be worse. The temperatures:

7 o'clock ..... 78 11 o'clock ..... 90  
8 o'clock ..... 81 12 o'clock ..... 92  
9 o'clock ..... 84 1 o'clock ..... 94  
10 o'clock ..... 89 2 o'clock ..... 95  
3 o'clock ..... 95

**Hottest Day in Country.**

Kansas City, June 25.—Information available at the local weather bureau today indicates that yesterday was the hottest day of the year in the southern half of the United States, the heat wave extending as far east as the Atlantic coast. The heat was severe, however, in the interior section. The temperature at Omaha, Neb., was 102 degrees, the hottest reported here. Concordia and Phillipsburg reported 101 degrees, while Manhattan registered 101. Local reports from other parts of the state indicate that they probably will not depart from the record except northern Missouri and Kansas.

**Hot at Pittsburg.**

Pittsburg, Kan., June 25.—Pittsburg today is experiencing another drought and the most intense heat of the summer. The thermometer in the business section registered 102 at noon. A breeze, however, prevented much suffering.

No word of rain has fallen in Pittsburg for ten days and the drought is becoming serious.

**THE WEATHER RECORD.**

Following are observations of the United States weather bureau ending at 7 o'clock this morning:

Stations in Kansas.

Station	High	Low	Rain
Anthony	98	72	.0
Concordia	100	78	.0
Dodge City	94	72	.0
Emporia	98	72	.0
Fort Scott	98	76	.0
Goodland	91	60	.0
Horton	94	70	.0
Iola	96	74	.0
Liberal	96	70	.0
Mackay	98	72	.0
McPherson	98	72	.0
Manhattan	100	74	.0
Phillipsburg	100	68	.0
TOPEKA	95	72	.0
Wichita	96	74	.0

**Reports From Other States.**

Station	High	Low	Rain
Amarillo, Tex.	90	66	.0
Boston, Mass.	82	74	.0
Burlington, Vt.	78	68	.0
Chicago, Ill.	90	70	.46
Cincinnati, O.	88	78	.01
Corpus Christi, Tex.	88	78	.0
Denver, Colo.	92	60	.0
Des Moines, Ia.	96	64	1.40
El Paso, Tex.	90	70	.0
Enid, Okla.	92	72	.0
Galveston, Tex.	88	80	.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	100	80	.0
Kittling, Ky.	96	78	.0
Little Rock, Ark.	92	78	.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	72	58	.0
New Orleans, La.	98	78	.0
Omaha, Neb.	94	68	.0
Oklahoma, Okla.	94	72	.0
Omaha, Neb.	96	66	.32
Phoenix, Ariz.	100	74	.0
Pittsburg, Mo.	94	74	.0
St. Joseph, Mo.	94	76	.0
St. Louis, Mo.	88	82	.0
St. Paul, Minn.	82	62	.0
Salt Lake, Utah	82	62	.0
San Francisco, Calif.	82	64	.0
Seattle, Wash.	62	52	.40
Washington, D. C.	78	68	.0
Winnipeg, Man.	72	64	.0

**Weather Forecast for Kansas.**

Cloudy with probably local showers in the northern portion of the state; not much change in temperature.

### IT WILL TAKE 170,016 CARS

**Railway Estimates on Kansas Wheat Crop.**

**Require 3,400 Ordinary Railroad Freight Trains.**

**TOPEKA TO WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**This Distance Would Be Covered by Equipment.**

**Latest Official Estimate Is Over 170,016,000 Bushels.**

**Kansas Wheat Crop Estimate.**

Area	Yield per acre (bushels)	Total yield (bushels)
Area planted (bushels)	170,016,000	170,016,000
Value at 70 cents (dollars)	119,011,200	119,011,200
Cars to haul crop	170,016	170,016
From Topeka to Flagstaff, Ariz.	170,016	170,016
From Topeka to Charleston, S. C.	170,016	170,016
From Topeka to Washington, D. C.	170,016	170,016
From Topeka to Helena, Mont.	170,016	170,016
If placed in two-bushel sacks and to make the wheat would circle the globe two and one-half times.		

Officials of the three railways with headquarters in Topeka—the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Union Pacific—and state officials in this city, made out a statement today indicating the railway equipment requirements and predicting the crop situation in Kansas for the 1914 season.

It was figured that the wheat crop would call for the handling of 170,016 cars by the railway lines in this state. This will make an average of 3,400 freight trains if these trains were connected they would reach from Topeka to Washington, D. C., or from Topeka to Charleston, S. C., or from Topeka to Flagstaff, Ariz., or from Topeka to Helena, Mont. In other words the wheat train with the 1914 Kansas crop would extend 1,385 miles in length.

The estimate for the wheat crop (Continued on page 2.)

### INTEREST IN STORY

**Crowds Witness Many Reading "Perils of Pauline."**

**Story Awaited by Thousands of State Journal Readers.**

The pictures of "The Perils of Pauline" were shown for the first time at the Crystal theater this afternoon. The scenario, written in serial story form, is running in the Topeka State Journal. The first chapter was printed last Saturday.

Until the completion of the story a new chapter will appear in each Saturday issue of the Journal. On Thursday and Friday of the following week the pictures will be shown at the Crystal.

The pictures are presented by the Star company and Electric Feature Film company. The story is written by Charles Goddard, co-author with Paul Dickie of "The Misdemeanor Lady."

Paul White, who is young, vivacious and attractive and wears gowns designed by Lady Duff-G